The Universal Chronicle, OR WEEKLY GAZETTE.

NUMB. 43.

To be Published every SATURDAY, Price Two-Pence Half-Penny.

From SATURDAY, January 20, to SATURDAY, January 27, 1759.

The PROPRIETORS *of this Paper having found that their Essays, entituled* The IDLER, *are inserted in the News-Papers and Magazines with so little Regard to Justice or Decency, that this* CHRONICLE, *in which they first appear, is not always mentioned, think it necessary to declare to the Publishers of those Collections, that however patiently they have hitherto endured these Injuries, made yet more injurious by Contempt, they have now determined to endure them no longer. They have already seen Essays, for which a very large Price is paid, transferred, with the most shameless Rapacity, into the Weekly or Monthly Compilations, and their Right, at least for the present, alienated from them, before they could themselves be said to enjoy it. But they would not willingly be thought to want Tenderness, even for Men by whom no Tenderness hath been shewn. The past is without Remedy, and shall be without Resentment. But those who have been thus busy with their Sickles in the Fields of their Neighbours, are henceforward to take Notice, that the Time of Impunity is at an end. Whoever shall, without our leave, lay the Hand of Rapine upon our Papers, is to expect that we shall vindicate our due by the Means which Justice prescribes, and which are warranted by the immemorial Prescriptions of honourable Trade. We shall lay hold, in our turn, on their Copies, degrade them from the Pomp of wide Margin and diffuse Typography, contract them into a narrow Space, and sell them at an humble Price; yet not with a View of growing rich by Confiscations, for we think not much better of Money got by Punishment than by Crimes; we shall, therefore, when our Losses are repaid, give what Profit shall remain to the* Magdalens; *for we know not who can be more properly taxed for the Support of Penitent Prostitutes, than Prostitutes in whom there yet appears neither Penitence nor Shame.*

The IDLER. No. 42.

The following letter relates to an affliction perhaps not necessary to be imparted to the publick, but I could not persuade myself to suppress it, because I think I know the sentiments to be sincere, and I feel no disposition to provide for this day any other entertainment.

At tu quisquis eris, miseri qui cruda poetæ
Credideris fletu funera digna tua,
Hæc postrema tibi sit flendi causa, finatque
Lenis inoffenso vitaque morsque gradu.

Mr. IDLER,

NOtwithstanding the warnings of Philosophers and the daily examples of losses and misfortunes which life forces upon our observation, such is the absorption of our thoughts in the business of the present day, such the resignation of our reason to empty hopes of future felicity, or such our unwillingness to foresee what we dread, that every calamity comes suddenly upon us, and not only presses us as a burthen, but crushes as a blow.

There are evils which happen out of the common course of nature, against which it is no reproach not to be provided. A flash of lightening intercepts the traveller in his way. The concussion of an earthquake heaps the ruins of cities upon their inhabitants. But there are miseries which time brings, tho' silently, yet visibly forward by its even lapse, which yet approach us unseen because we turn our eyes away, and seize us unresisted because we could not arm ourselves against them, but by setting them before us.

That it is vain to shrink from what cannot be avoided, and to hide that from ourselves which must some time be found, is a truth which we all know, but which all neglect, and perhaps none more than the speculative reasoner, whose thoughs are always from home, whose eye wanders over life, whose fancy dances after meteors of happiness kindled by itself, and who examines every thing rather than his own state.

Nothing is more evident than that the decays of age must terminate in death; yet there is no man, says Tully, who does not believe that he may yet live another year; and there is none who does not, upon the same principle, hope another year for his parent or his friend, but the fallacy will be in time detected, the last year, the last day must come. It has come and is past. The life which made my own life pleasant is at an end, and the gates of death are shut upon my prospects.

The loss of a friend upon whom the heart was fixed, to whom every wish and endeavour tended, is a state of dreary desolation in which the mind looks abroad impatient of itself, and finds nothing but emptiness and horror. The blameless life, the artless tenderness, the pious simplicity, the modest resignation, the patient sickness, and the quiet death, are remembered only to add value to the loss, to aggravate regret for what cannot be amended, to deepen sorrow for what cannot be recalled.

These are the calamities by which Providence gradually disengages us from the love of life. Other evils fortitude may repel, or hope may mitigate, but irreparable privation leaves nothing to exercise resolution or flatter expectation. The dead cannot return, and nothing is left us here but languishment and grief.

Yet such is the course of nature, that whoever lives long must outlive those whom he loves and honours. Such is the condition of our present existence, that life must one time lose its associations, and every inhabitant of the earth must walk downward to the grave alone and unregarded, without any partner of his joy or grief, without any interested witness of his misfortunes or success.

Misfortune, indeed, he may yet feel, for where is the bottom of the misery of man? But what is success to him, that has none to enjoy it. Happiness is not found in self-contemplation, it is perceived only when it is reflected from another.

We know little of the state of departed souls, because such knowledge is not necessary to a good life. Reason deserts us at the brink of the grave and can give no further intelligence. Revelation is not wholly silent. *There is joy in the Angels of Heaven over one Sinner that repenteth*, and surely this joy is not incommunicable to souls disentangled from the body and made like Angels.

Let Hope therefore dictate, what Revelation does not confute, that the union of souls may still remain; and that we who are struggling with sin, sorrow, and infirmities, may have our part in the attention and kindness of those who have finished their course and are now receiving their reward.

These are the great occasions which force the mind to take refuge in Religion: When we have no help in ourselves, what can remain but that we look up to a higher and greater Power; and to what hope may we not raise our eyes and hearts, when we consider that the greatest POWER is the BEST.

Surely there is no man who, thus afflicted, does not seek succour in the *Gospel*, which has brought *Life and Immortality to light*. The precepts of Epicurus, who teaches us to endure what the laws of the Universe make necessary, may silence but not content us. The dictates of Zeno, who commands us to look with indifference on external things, may dispose us to conceal our sorrow but cannot assuage it. Real alleviation of the loss of friends, and rational tranquillity in the prospect of our own dissolution, can be received only from the promises of him in whose hands are life and death, and from the assurance of another and better state, in which all tears will be wiped from the eyes, and the whole soul shall be filled with joy. Philosophy may infuse stubbornness, but Religion only can give Patience.

I am, &c.

To the IDLER.

——*In Vitium Libertas excidit et vim Dignam Lege regi.* HOR.

Mr. IDLER,

I AM engaged in a visit at a Friend's house in the country, where I promised myself much satisfaction. I have however been greatly disappointed in my expectations; for on my arrival here, I found a house full of children, who are *humoured* beyond measure, and indeed, absolutely spoiled by the ridiculous indulgence of a fond Mother. This unlucky circumstance has subjected me to many inconveniencies; and, as I am a man of a grave reserved disposition, has been a perpetual source of embarrassment and perplexity. The second day of my visit, in the midst of dinner, the eldest Boy, who is eight years old, whipped off my periwig with great dexterity, and received the applause of the table for his humour and spirit. This Lad, when he has reached his fourteenth year, and is big enough to lie without the Maid, is to be sent to a school in the neighbourhood, which has no other merit than that of being but seven miles off. Six of the children are permitted to sit at table, who entirely monopolize the wings of fowls, and the most delicate morsels of every dish; because the Mother has discovered, that her children have not *strong* stomachs. In the morning, before my friend is up, I generally take a turn upon the gravel-walk, where I could wish to enjoy my own thoughts without interruption; but I am here instantly attended by my little Tormentors, who follow me backwards and forwards, and play at what they call *Running after the Gentleman*. My whip, which was a present from an old friend, has been lashed to pieces by one of the Boys who is fond of horses, and the handle is turned into a hobby horse. The main-spring of my repeating-watch has been broke in the Nursery, which, at the Mother's request, I had lent to the youngest Boy, who was just breeched, and who cried to wear it. The Mother's attention to the children entirely destroys all conversation: and once, as an amusement for the evenings, we attempted to begin reading *Tom Jones*, but were interrupted, in the second page, by little *Sammy*, who is suffered to whip his top in the parlour. I am known to be troubled with violent head-achs; notwithstanding which, another of the Boys, without notice given, or any regard paid to the company, is permitted to break out into the brayings of an Ass, for which the strength of his lungs is commended: And a little Miss, at breakfast, is allowed to drink up all the cream, and put her finger into the sugar-dish, because she was once *sickly*. I am teazed with familiarities, which I can only repay with a frown; and pestered with the petulance of ludicrous prattle, in which I am unqualified to join. It is whispered in the family, that I am a mighty good sort of a man, but that I cannot *talk to children*. Nor am I the only person who suffers from this folly: A neighbouring Clergyman, of great merit and modesty, and much acquainted in the family, has received hints to forbear coming to the house, because little *Sukey* always cries when she sees him, and has told her Mamma, she can't bear that *ugly Parson*.

Mrs. Qualm, my friend's Wife, the Mother of this hopefull offspring, is perpetually breeding: or rather, her whole existence is spent in a series of great-bellies, lyings-in, visitings, churchings, and christenings. Every transaction of her life is dated from her several pregnancies. The Grandmother, and the Man-midwife, a serious sensible man, constantly reside in the house, to be always ready on these solemn occasions. She boasts, that no family has ever sent out more numerous advertisements for Nurses *with a fine breast of milk*. As her longings have of late been in the vegetable way, the garden is cultivated for this purpose alone, and totally filled with forward pease, and melon-glasses, in hopes that she may luckily long for what is at hand. She preserves, to the utmost, the prerogative of frequent pregnancy, and, conscious of the dignity and importance of being often *big*, exerts an absolute authority over her Husband. He was once a keen Fox-hunter; but has long ago dropped his hounds: his Wife having remonstrated, that his early rising disturbed the family unseasonably, and having dreamed, that he broke his leg in leaping a ditch.

I revere Mrs. Qualm as the Mother, and only wish I could recommend her as the Manager of children. I hope this Letter may fall into her hands, to convince her how absurd it is to suppose, that others can be as much interested in her own children as herself. I would teach her, that, what I complain of as matter of inconvenience, may, one day, prove to her a severe trial: and that, early licentiousness, will, at last, mock that parental affection, from whose mistaken indulgence it arose.

I am, yours, X. Y. Z.

SHRUBS *of* PARNASSUS.

An ODE *in the* expletive *Taste; in Imitation of many Authors.*

COME, leave, CLEORA, London's *urban* town,
And to the *rural* country hasten down.
The *vernal* spring shews beauties not a few,
And *radiant* brightness gilds the azure *blue*.

Each *feath'ry* bird a new cantata sings,
And ev'ry *sylvan* wood with warbling rings.
A *candid* whiteness on each hedge is seen,
And *terrene* earth puts on a *verdant* green.

Delightful now 'twould be, my *Virgin* Maid,
With thee to sit beneath th' *umbrageous* shade,
To stroke thy *finger'd* hand, and arm so sleek,
To kiss thy breast, and *osculate* thy cheek.

Then would we look, and *view* the Gardens Pride,
Where *gaydress'd* Flora seems so *countryfy'd*,
Breathing more *fragrant* odours than Vauxhall,
Or stinking *sweets* upon a flower-stall.

How smoothly liquid does yon *current* run,
And *shine* beneath the *splendor* of the sun!
Not e'en one little leaf *frondif'rous* there,
But shakes, and *quivers* to the whistling air.

Come then, Cleora, *quiet* my repose,
And leave, for good and all, thy *beauish* Beaus;
For I can boast most *veritable* Truth,
With all the charms of *juveneſcent* Youth.

PHIL. WHIFFLE.

Monday, JANUARY 22.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, Jan. 20.

YESTERDAY a Mail arrived from New York, which brings an account of the success of his Majesty's arms on the River Ohio; and the following Extract of a Letter from Brigadier General Forbes to the Commander in Chief of his Majesty's forces in North America, dated from Fort Du Quesne, November the 26th and 30th, contains the only particulars as yet received of that important event.

'I have the pleasure of acquainting you with the final success of his Majesty's arms over all his enemies on the Ohio, by having obliged them to burn and abandon their Fort Du Quesne, which they effected upon the 24th inst. and of which I took possession with my light troops the same evening, and with the army the next day.---The enemy made their escape down the river, part in boats, and part by land, to their forts and settlements upon the Missisippi, having been abandoned, or, at least, not seconded, by their friends the Indians, whom we had previously engaged to act a neutral part, after thoroughly convincing them, in several skirmishes, that all their attempts upon our advanced posts, in order to cut off our communication, were vain, and to no purpose; so they now seem all willing and well disposed to embrace his Majesty's most gracious protection.

'Give me leave, therefore, to congratulate you upon this important event, of having expelled the French from Fort Du Quesne, and this prodigious tract of fine rich country; and of having, in a manner, reconciled the various tribes, and nations of Indians inhabiting it, to his Majesty's government.

'So far I had wrote you the 26th, but being seized with an inflammation in my stomach, and liver, the sharpest and most severe of all distempers, I could proceed no farther; and, as I have a thousand things to say, have ordered Major Halkett down the country, in order to explain the motives upon which I proceeded, and the various, and almost insurmountable difficulties I had to grapple with.

'I shall leave this as soon as I am able to stand; but God knows when, or if ever, I reach Philadelphia.

'I expect the heads of all the Indians in here To-morrow, when I hope very soon to finish with them.'

Major Halkett, who has been dispatched, on this occasion, by Brigadier General Forbes, is not yet arrived from New York.

[*Thus far the Gazette.*]

Advices by the Mails from Holland *and* Flanders.

Petersbourg, Dec. 9. The Ambassadors of Vienna and Versailles are very uneasy at the gracious reception which Mr. Keith, the English Minister, hath for some time received at Court, especially from Count Woronzoff, who within these few days hath been declared High Chancellor.

Olmutz, Dec. 18. The Bavarian troops, which have been in the Austrian army, a few days ago quitted the posts they occupied in the neighbourhood of Torlowitz, where the Prussian hussars made their appearance a few hours after.

Magdebourg, Jan. 8. The recruiting our troops is carried on with such success, not only thro' all the King's dominions, but likewise the territories of the Electorate of Saxony, that it is thought all the regiments in his Majesty's service will be completed in the beginning of the next month; it is also asserted, that his Majesty will have 40,000 more troops in his service this year than he had the last campaign.

Berlin, Jan. 9. The last advices from Pomerania, are, that Gen. Dohna, after driving the Austrians out of Saxony, returned with his army in order to act against the Swedes. The 1st inst. he appeared before Damgarten, which, after some hours resistance, the Commandant delivered up, obtaining the liberty of retiring with his garrison with all the honours of war, upon condition not to serve against the King or his Allies for a year. After the taken of Damgarten, our army pursued its march, and the garrison of Tribbeses, together with the succours destined for Damgarten, retired with precipitation. Our army advancing very fast, became masters of Richtenberg, Grimme, and Gripswalde, near which last place the Swedes had a camp, but retreated from it under the cannon of Straisund. Thus Gen. Dohna, within the space of six days, has reconquered the greatest part of Swedish Pomerania, and obliged the enemy, with an army superior to his own, to seek protection from the cannon of a fortress, which he is going to besiege in form, in conjunction with Gen. de Manteuffel, who has lately joined him.

Hamburgh, Jan. 4. It is said that the Duke of Mecklenburg has concluded a convention with Dohna, whereby it is agreed, that the [illegible] shall not attack the city of

Hamburg, Jan. 12. According to the laſt advices from Sileſia, the King of Pruſſia is gone from Breſlau, but what rout he has taken is not known.

Purſuant to a Convention concluded between Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick and Marſhal Contades, in the letters from Munſter of the 10th inſtant, the county of La Marck is to be henceforth looked upon as a neutral country, and the troops of both parties will be forbid to ſet footing in it.

The King of Pruſſia is preparing to make the moſt vigorous efforts on all ſides early in the Spring, for which purpoſe, among other regulations, he has publiſhed a general pardon for all deſerters that rejoin their reſpective corps within a month's time.

Hanover, Dec. 29. The recruiting officers took advantage of the Chriſtmas holidays to enliſt many young fellows who frequented the alehouſe more than the church. As, beſides a conſiderable ſum of money, the Biſhopricks of Hildeſheim, Paderborn, Oſnabrug, and Munſter, are obliged to furniſh recruits, ſeveral ſtout young fellows of thoſe parts, to avoid ſerving in the foot, come here and enter in the horſe, or with the huſſars.

Hanover, Jan. 10. Letters received from Munſter, dated the 29th ult. adviſe, that Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, Commander in Chief of our army, had judged it neceſſary in the preſent conjuncture to diſarm the inhabitants of the Biſhopricks of Munſter, Paderborn and Oſnabrug, and that by an ordonnace publiſhed by his Serene Highneſs on that occaſion, he enjoins the inhabitants, under the ſevereſt penalties, not to fail delivering up their arms at the time and place appointed, to be depoſited by way of caution, with the Judges and Syndicks, within their reſpective juriſdictions; farther declaring, that he will puniſh in the moſt exemplary manner, all ſuch of the inhabitants as ſhall be convicted with carrying on any correſpondence with the French troops, or doing any act which may tend to the diſadvantage of the allied army. We are informed that a detachment of Pruſſian troops, poſted at Shlaitz in Voigtland, under the command of Major-General Meyer, had been diſlodged from thence by a body of Auſtrians, and that they retired towards Mulldorffe.

Duſſeldorp, Jan. 10. Six thouſand of our troops, which joined the French troops upon the Lower Rhine the two laſt campaigns, are called home, and the Officers have leave given them to diſpoſe of their horſes and furniture.

Madrid, Dec. 26. The King continues in the ſame uncertain ſtate of health; ſo that his ſubjects ſtill remain ſuſpended between hope and fear, imploring for him the divine mercy. The Infant Don Lewis takes a ſhare in the general affliction, and joins to the proofs of his affection, a particular attention to the affairs of the government. The good qualities of this Prince reconcile him every day more than other to the affections of the publick.

Paris, Jan. 8. The Marquis du Queſne, Chief d'Eſcadre, has been appointed Commander of the Royal and Military Order of St. Lewis, with a Penſion of 3000 livres. The Comptroller General, who preſides in the Aſſembly of the India Company, in a meeting held the 29th of laſt month, acquainted them, that the powerful ſuccours the King had granted them, gave room to hope they would be in a condition not only to recover in India what they had loſt there, but likewiſe to attack the Settlements of their enemies.

Stockholm, Dec. 22. The Merchants of this kingdom have reſolved to fit out two frigates, of 36 and 24 guns, at their own expence, to cruize againſt the corſairs of Salee.

LONDON.

We hear from Germany, that Field Marſhal Seckendorff, that was lately fetched from his eſtate of Meuſelwitz by expreſs orders of his Pruſſian Majeſty, has been ſent to Magdebourg. The reaſon aſſigned for that proceeding, was to ſecure the ſaid General from giving his advice and Council in military affairs to the Auſtrians, being an old experienced Officer, and was formerly in the Auſtrian ſervice.

A Brief has paſſed the Great Seal for building a new Church in the city of Hagden, in the county of Marck in Weſtphalia, for the Proteſtant inhabitants there, to be gathered throughout England, &c. The expence is computed at 3100l.

The laſt letters from Copenhagen adviſe, that an order was iſſued there, prohibiting the exportation of all ſorts of ſwords, cutlaſſes, hatchets, axes, and all kind of ſharp tools or weapons to any part of America, except the places belonging to the Crown of Denmark.

Letters from the Sound of the 30th paſt import, that moſt of the ſhips were then returning from Copenhagen, and were reſolved (God willing) to proceed homeward the next day, under convoy of Chriſtopher Alliſon, and ſundry more, making above 80 guns in all.

The King of Pruſſia, Wauton; the Anamabo, Buſſum, both of Rhode-Iſland; the Fox, Taylor, of New London; and the Molly, Earle, are all taken by the Count de St. Florentine on the coaſt of Africa, which is ſince arrived at St. Domingo, and had landed there 600 ſlaves.

Information hath been ſent to the Admiralty Office, that on the 10th inſtant the ſhip Betſey, Thomas Murphy, Maſter, bound from Cork to Briſtol, laden with ſugar, rum, ſuſtick wood, and caſk ſtaves, the property of Mr. James Rumſey and company at Briſtol, was ſtranded, and wrecked at Seamouth, in Glamorganſhire.

A ſhip from Hamburg bound to Cadiz, Dederich Ohe, Maſter, is loſt on Ameland. Part of the cargo will be ſaved.

All the companies of the ſeveral battalions of the Guards are ordered to be made complete, by the laſt day of next month at fartheſt.

The Eaſt India battalion is to be formed by draughts from the following regiments, viz.

From Col. Strode's; two Captains, five Lieutenants, two Enſigns, nine Serjeants, nine Corporals, five Drummers, and 225 private men.

From Col. Colville's, the ſame number.

From Col. Brown's, one Captain, five Lieutenants, two Enſigns, nine Serjeants, nine Corporals, five Drummers, and 225 private men.

From Col. Boſcawen's, one Captain, four Lieutenants, two Enſigns, nine Serjeants, nine Corporals, five Drummers, and 225 private men.—Making in the whole ſix Captains, nineteen Lieutenants, eight Enſigns, thirty-ſix Serjeants, thirty-ſix Corporals, twenty Drummers, and one thouſand private men.

Friday, about five o'clock in the afternoon, the fog was ſo thick, that a Gentleman, trotting his horſe pretty briſkly towards London, was run againſt by a poſt-chaiſe in Old ſtreet-road with ſuch violence, that the horſe died on the ſpot; but providentially the Gentleman was very little hurt.

Friday the ſeſſions ended at the Old Baily, when nine priſoners were tried, who were all acquitted. At this ſeſſions five received ſentence to be tranſported for 14 years, and 23 for ſeven years.

Friday night about nine o' clock a man was attacked in croſſing Upper Moorfields, by two footpads; but upon his attempting to run away, one of them, who ſeemed by his talk to be a Portugueſe, ran after him, and ſtabbed him in the back with a long claſpe knife, rifled his pockets of about 12s. and took his hat and wig, and got clear off.

Tuesday, January 23.

Hamburg, Jan. 2.

ALL the troops of Mecklenbourg are retired to Schwerin; they are about 1500 in number, and ſeem full of reſolution; but the people are nevertheleſs uneaſy for the conſequences. The Duke of Mecklenbourg is gone to take ſhelter at Lubeck, where the people are not without their fears of a viſit from the Pruſſians on his account. They are under the ſame fears at Hamburg, where the Pruſſians might ſoon take poſt, as the French have done at Cologn and Franckfort. It is ſaid the King of Pruſſia has aſſured the Court of Denmark, that his troops will not moleſt the territories in Mecklenbourg belonging to the ſubjects of Denmark.

Paris, Dec. 22. Twenty-two battalions are filing off to our coaſts; it is ſaid there will be a large embarkation of troops next ſpring. All our news from Canada muſt now come by the channel of the Engliſh, which makes us ſuſpect what they relate to be in their own favour; in this light we conſider the pretended letter wrote to the Court by the Marquis of Montcalm, which the Engliſh ſay they intercepted, and in which they make the Commander of our troops ſend word, that it is impoſſible for him to hold out till Midſummer, if powerful ſuccours were not ſent him. The laſt news we had from that country were of a quite different tone.

The India company is fitting out ſome ſhips at l'Orient, and it is thought it has a deſign to ſend them out to the Indies in the month of December.

Paris, Jan. 12. Letters received here on Saturday from Liſbon, give us the following particulars: That the King of Portugal, deſiring to return God ſolemn thanks for having ſaved him from the danger to which he was expoſed, had appointed a day for *Te Deum* to be ſung, to which ſolemnity he invited all the Members of the different States: That the ſame day the Government cauſed 23 perſons to be arreſted, Noblemen and Ladies of the Court: That the greateſt part of them were confined in the citadel of Liſbon, and the reſt in different ſtrong houſes.

Vienna, Jan. 6. There have died in this city and ſuburbs during the year 1758, 1554 men, 1551 women, 2004 male children, and 1685 female, in all 6798. The number of chriſtenings amount to 5267. So that the number of burials exceeds that of chriſtenings by 1531. The number of burials in the year 1758 exceeds that in 1757 by 239; and that of the births is leſs by 117.

AMERICA.

St. John's Antigua, Nov. 15. Yeſterday his Majeſty's ſhip Rye arrived at Engliſh Harbour from the coaſt of Guinea, as is the Harwich man of war of 50 guns, at Barbadoes. The Harwich fell in with a French 64 gun ſhip on the coaſt, but after being engaged ſome time they parted.

New-York, Nov. 27. Tueſday laſt the Captains Dean and Crew arrived here from Monto Chriſto: They inform, that about the 28th of October laſt, the Royal Heſter privateer, Capt. Dale, of 16 guns, and 130 men, belonging to this port, fell in with three large French ſhips, bound from Canada to the Cape, whom ſhe ſo warmly engaged as at length to be obliged to ſheer off, being greatly ſhattered in her upper works, and conſiderably wounded between wind and water: She was in ſight, during the engagement, of the Penguin man of war, the Prince Ferdinand privateer, Capt. Murray, and the Oliver Cromwell, Capt. Nicholl, both of this place, who could not get to her aſſiſtance. The next day the King of Pruſſia privateer, Capt. Donaldſon, was obliged to engage them very ſmartly for ſome time, when he took two in ſight of the aforeſaid veſſels, and the third

ſtruck to Capt. Murray. The Penguin has carried them all to South-Carolina, to be condemned.

LONDON.

Extract of a letter from Munſter, dated Jan. 14. 1759.

'Ours and the French Commiſſaries, which 'have met at Aix-la-Chapelle for the exchange 'of priſoners, have agreed, that the French 'ſhould pay 1,400,000 rixdollars: And ſince 'the Army of the Empire is ſeparated, and 'gone into winter-quarters, deſerters come in 'ſo faſt, and in ſuch great numbers, that we could 'form at leaſt 10 or 12 regiments of them.'

We are informed, that a regiment of the troops of the Duke of Saxe-Gotha, and another of the Count of Buckebourg, have been ceded to his Majeſty, as Elector of Hanover, for a conſiderable ſum for each. The uniform of the former is turned up with green and ſilver, and that of the latter with black and ſilver.

By ſome letters from France we learn, that the French king has created eight new Knights of the Holy Ghoſt, viz. the Duke de Chevreuſe, Governor of Paris, the Marquis de Guerchy, Count de Granville, Duke de Broglio, Marſhal de Contades, Count de Lannion, Prince de Croy, and Duke Rochechouart.

They write from Bruſſels, that his Eminence Cardinal Beſſu, Archbiſhop of Mechlin, and Primate of the Auſtrian Netherlands, died the 5th inſtant at Mechlin, aged 80 years.

Laſt Tueſday night, an Order from the Secretary's Office at Whitehall, was ſent down to all the Seaports in England, to examine all paſſengers that may arrive in any ſhip which comes from Portugal, on account of the late affair at Liſbon.

By the Young James, Mernagh, arrived at Dublin from Antigua, there is advice, that upon the arrival of the Spy ſloop at Antigua, Commodore Moore diſpatched all the light armed veſſels to call in the large ſhips of war, and before the Young James ſailed from Antigua, there arrived ten capital ſhips in the road, and that it was believed they were to join the fleet deſtined to attack Martinico. There are upwards of 5000 volunteers in Antigua willing to go on that expedition, all ready trained, having been exerciſed three times a week for three months paſt. Capt. Mernagh has brought an Expreſs from Commodore Moore.

The King of Pruſſia privateer, Capt. Donaldſon, belonging to New York, has taken and ſent to South Carolina, three ſhips in ballaſt, bound from Quebec to Cape Francoiſe, being part of 30 ſail which carried troops, proviſions, and ſtores to Quebec ſome time ſince. Captain Donaldſon had four men killed, and nine wounded in the engagement.

Extract of a letter from Meſſina, dated Nov. 14.

"The Swiftſure of 70 guns, the St. Albans of 60, and the Thetis of 50, ſailed from hence the 24th ult. in order to intercept the French ſquadron bound from Malta to Toulon. The Maſter of a Padrone, a Raguſan veſſel, reports, that he ſaw them engaged on the 28th to the weſtward of Malta. The French ſhips were the Triton of 64 guns, the Minerva and Ocean of 26 guns each, alſo the Tyger and Deal-Caſtle taken from us, which the French had manned and fitted out as men of war."

Extract of a letter from Capt. William Greevey, late of the Betty of Liverpool, bound for Gambia, dated on board the Fortune, at Iſle Grand on the coaſt of Brazil, June 27, 1758, to his Owners.

"Purſuant to your ſeveral orders I ſailed from Portſmouth, under convoy of his Majeſty's ſhips Warwick, Naſſau, Rye, and Swan, bound to Africa; about five leagues S. S. E. from Plymouth, the wind blew out at N. and began to blow, which made the King's ſhips to out carry the Merchantmen, and they got in ſhore, whilſt I with ſeveral others were left about five leagues to the ſouthward. After turning to windward there all day, my people greatly fatigued, night coming on, and no poſſibility of getting into any harbour on the coaſt of England, and knowing I was more expoſed to the enemy's cruizers that might happen to be beating in the Channel, than I ſhould be in running to the ſouthward; therefore, with the approbation of my Officers, I took the opportunity of the night, and made what ſail I could, leaving Uſhant about twelve leagues to the weſtward. The gale continued, and I got clear of the Bay of Biſcay without being ſpoke to by any ſhip, except the Antelope privateer of London, and one of our comrades that had parted with the fleet. After we had got as far as lat. 39. and long. 17. and thought we were entirely out of danger, to my inexpreſſible mortification we fell in with a large fleet of French Indiamen outward bound, eſcorted by the Fortune of 64 guns and 630 men; we were taken by one of their beſt ſailing frigates, who ſunk our ſnow Betty, with the greateſt part of her cargo; the priſoners were diſtributed into different ſhips; it fell to my lot to get on board the Commodore, where I have been treated with great humanity and politeneſs; but muſt leave you to judge of the ſhocking proſpect that is before me, in being carried to the Indies, where I have neither money nor credit, and where there have been ſuch acts of cruelty committed on priſoners. All this I muſt ſubmit to, it being the unhappy event of war, in which I have been very unfortunate, to be twice taken in leſs than 12 months."

Three Dutch ſhips from Curacoa, bound to Amſterdam, the Maſters names are David Muſhart, Hans Cornelius, and Jacob Spin, were taken the 26th of November laſt and carried into New-York.

The Minerva, Barnes, from Newfoundland, is taken off Cape de Gatt, and retaken by two men of war, and carried into Gibraltar.

They write from Dunkirk of the 6th inſt. that Capt. Artois of Calais, had carried into that port a rich Engliſh ſhip laden with all ſorts of goods bound to the Engliſh colonies, and valued at 300,000 livres.

The Benjamin, Lepron, from Cork to London, is taken by a Dunkirk privateer, and loſt going into Calais.

The Dragon, Gibſon, from North Carolina to the Leeward Iſlands, is taken and ranſomed.

The Iſabella, Kennedy, from Waterford to London, is taken off Beachy Head.

The Hyndman, Giles, from Glaſgow to the Leeward Iſlands, is taken and carried into Martinico.

The Conſtantine privateer, Capt. Forſythe, is arrived at Briſtol from a cruize. She had an engagement on the 24th of December laſt with a large French ſhip for three hours, ſuppoſed to be a homeward bound Eaſt-Indiaman; but was obliged to quit her.

The Elizabeth, Harriſon, from Venice for the Currant Iſlands and London, is aſhore near Ancona, and it is feared the ſhip will be loſt.

Capt. Brome, of a large brig, with baccalao was loſt on the Bar of Oporto the 5th inſtant, the Captain and crew ſaved.

We hear from Yarmouth, that on Saturday night laſt, at eleven o'clock, a boy belonging to a Collier at the Key, being in the ſhip's Cabin with a paſſenger, and fearing a viſit from a Preſs-gang, went to the arms cheſt to take out a brace of piſtols for his defence; but accidentally dropt the candle among ſome cartridges, amounting to ten or twelve pounds of powder, which immediately blew up the ſhip's deck, and did other conſiderable damage, beſides ſcorching the two perſons in a terrible manner.

Wednesday, JANUARY 24.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Hague, Jan. 16.

ON Friday the 12th inſt. late at night, died here, greatly lamented, Her Royal Highneſs Anne Princeſs Royal of England, Princeſs Dowager of Orange and Naſſau, and Governante of the United Provinces, in the minority of the preſent Stadtholder.

The morning after her Royal Highneſs's deceaſe, the States General and the States of Holland were extraordinarily aſſembled, and, upon the notification of this event being made to them, they proceeded to confirm the regulations that had been made for the Minority of the Stadtholder; and his Highneſs Prince Lewis of Brunſwic was invited to aſſiſt in the Aſſembly of Holland, where he was received and ſeated with all the reſpect poſſible, and took the oaths, as repreſenting the Capt. General of the Union. After which his Highneſs communicated to the Aſſembly, the Act of her Royal Highneſs, by which he was appointed Guardian of her children; and that, in conſequence of it, he had taken care of their perſons, and would provide for every thing belonging to them. This ceremony being over, Prince Lewis was likewiſe invited to the Aſſembly of the States General. A reſolution was prepared and taken by their High Mightineſſes, whereby they acknowledge and agree to the Reſolution of Holland, relative to Prince Lewis's repreſenting the Capt. General. Every thing paſſed with great order and tranquility, and to the ſatisfaction of the people.

In the evening, the different Colleges of the Government made formal Deputations to the Prince of Orange and Princeſs Caroline, who were aſſiſted by Prince Lewis as their Guardian and Repreſentative, and who anſwered in their preſence for them both.

Hague, Jan. 19. Yeſterday the Count d'Affry preſented his Credentials to the States General, as Ambaſſador from the Court of France to their High Mightineſſes.

Breſlau, Jan. 8. The garriſon of this town conſiſts of about 9000 men. The Margrave Charles and the Hereditary Prince of Heſſe are here.

All the Pruſſian officers, taken before and at the affair of Hoch-kirchen, are now actually exchanged, and there remains ſtill a large number of Auſtrian priſoners at Berlin, and elſewhere.

Every thing it is ſaid is quiet on the frontiers here and in Saxony, the out-poſts of both ſides having come to an agreement not to harraſs one another during the winter, by which the lives of many ſoldiers will be ſaved, and the country ſpared.

Yeſterday we had an account that Major-General Meyer, an excellent Partiſan, had died in Saxony of the Hungarian fever. The army will have a great loſs in him.

It is the general opinion, that the army will be quite complete in a very ſhort time, his Pruſſian Majeſty having taken early precautions for that purpoſe.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, January 22, 1759.

Orders for the Court's going into mourning on Sunday next, the 28th inſtant, for her late Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Dowager of Orange, viz.

The Ladies to wear black bombazines, plain muſlin or long-lawn, crape hoods, ſhamoy ſhoes and gloves, and crape fans.

Undreſs, dark Norwich crape.

The Men to wear black without buttons at the ſleeves and pockets, plain muſlin or long-lawn cravats and weepers, ſhamoy ſhoes and gloves, crape hatbands, and black ſwords and buckles.

Undreſs, dark grey frocks.

The Lord's Marſhal's Order for a general mourning for her late Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of Orange, January 22, 1759.

In purſuance of his Majeſty's Commands, theſe are to give publick notice, that it is expected that all perſons do, upon the preſent occaſion of the Death of her late Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of Orange, put themſelves into the deepeſt mourning, long cloaks excepted: the ſaid mourning to begin upon Sunday next, the 28th inſtant.

EFFINGHAM, *M.*

Admiralty Office, January 23.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Tyrrell, of his Majeſty's ſhip Buckingham, dated in Old Road St. Chriſtopher's, the 9th of November 1758, to John Moore, Eſq; Commander in Chief, &c. at the Leeward Iſlands.

'AGREEABLE to your orders, I ſailed on Thurſday night from St. John's road; the next morning I got between Guardalupe and Montſerat, and gave chace to a ſail we eſpied at the N. W. which proved to be his Majeſty's ſloop Weazle; and upon enquiry, having found ſhe had not met his Majeſty's ſhip Briſtol, I ordered Capt. Boles to come on board, for directions for his further proceedings.

'Whilſt his orders were writing out, we diſcovered a fleet of nineteen ſail, bearing W. S. W. ſtanding to the S. S. W. upon which we immediately gave chace with all the ſail we could poſſibly crowd. About two o'clock we diſcovered that they were convoyed by a French man of war of 74 guns, and two large frigates. About half an hour after two, the Weazle got ſo cloſe, as to receive a whole broadſide from the 74 gun ſhip, which did her little or no damage. I then made the ſignal to call the Weazle off, and gave her Lieutenant orders not to go near the 74 gun ſhip or the frigates, as the leaſt of the latter was vaſtly ſuperior to him in force, by following which advice he could not come to fire a ſhot during the whole action, neither indeed could it be of any ſervice.

'Whilſt I made all the ſail I could, they were jogging on under their foreſails and topſails; and when we came up within half a gun-ſhot, they made a running fight, in firing their ſtern chace, and the frigates ſometimes taking fore and aft, annoyed me pretty much; but retarded their way ſo much, that I got up with my bowſprit almoſt over the Floriſſant's ſtern. Finding I could not bring him to a general action, I gave the Buckingham a yaw under his lee, and gave him a noble doſe of great guns and ſmall arms, at about the diſtance of half muſket ſhot, which he ſoon after returned, and damaged my rigging, maſts, and ſails pretty much. The largeſt frigate being very troubleſome, I gave him a few of my lower deck pills, and ſate him a ſcouting like a luſty fellow, and he never returned to the action again. The Floriſſant likewiſe bore away, by which means he got under my lee, and exchanged three or four broadſides, (he endeavouring to keep at a diſtance from me) which killed and wounded ſome of my men; and I preſume we did them as much damage, as our men were very cool, took good aim, were under very good diſcipline, and fought with a true Engliſh ſpirit.

'An unlucky broadſide from the French made ſome ſlaughter on my quarter deck, in which I got wounded, loſing three fingers of my right hand, and a ſmall wound over my right eye, which, by the effuſion of blood, blinded me for a little while: I, at the ſame time, got ſeveral contuſions over my body by ſplinters; but I recovered immediately, and would not go off the deck till the loſs of blood began to weaken me. The Maſter and Lieutenant of marines got dangerouſly wounded at the ſame time.

'I called to my people to ſtand by and do their duty, which they promiſed with the greateſt chearfulneſs. I juſt ran down and got the blood ſtopped, and ran upon deck again; but finding the ſtraining made my wounds bleed afreſh, I ſent for my Firſt Lieutenant, and told him to take the command of the deck for a while. He anſwered me, That he would, and run along-ſide the Floriſſant, yard-arm and yard-arm, and fight to the laſt gaſp; upon which I made a ſpeech to the men, exhorting them to do their utmoſt, which they chearfully promiſed, and gave three cheers.

'I went down a ſecond time much more eaſy than before. Poor Mr. Marſhal was as good as his word; he got board and board with the Floriſſant, and received a broadſide from her which killed him as he was encouraging the men; and thus he died, an honour to his country, and the ſervice. The Second Lieutenant then came upon deck, and fought the ſhip bravely, yard-arm and yard-arm. We ſilenced the Floriſſant for ſome time, upon which ſhe hauled down her colours, and after that fired about eleven of her lower tier, and gave us a volley of ſmall arms, which our people returned with great fury, giving her three broadſides, ſhe not returning even a ſingle gun. Captain Troy, at the ſame time, at the head of his marines, performed the ſervice of a brave and gallant Officer, cleared her poop and quarter deck, and drove her men like ſheep down upon their main deck. Our top-men were not idle, they plying their hand-granades and ſwivels to excellent purpoſe. It is impoſſible to deſcribe the uproar and confuſion the French were in.

'It being now dark, and we having every bit of rigging in the ſhip ſhot away, ſhe ſeeing our condition, took the opportunity, ſet her foreſail and topgallant ſails, and ran away. We endeavoured to purſue her with what rags of ſails we had left, but to no purpoſe. Thus we loſt one of the fineſt two-deck ſhips my eyes ever beheld.

'I cannot give too great encomiums on the people and officers behaviour, and I hope you will ſtrenuouſly recommend my officers to the Lords of the Admiralty, as they richly deſerve their favour. Notwithſtanding the great fatigue the ſhip's company had had all day, they chearfully ſtayed up all night, knotting and ſplicing the rigging, and bending the ſails.

'I flatter myſelf, when you reflect, that one of the ſhips of your ſquadron, with no more than 65 guns (as you know ſome of our guns were diſabled laſt January, and not ſupplied) and but 472 well men at quarters, ſhould beat three French men of war, one of 74 guns, and 700 men, another of 38 guns, and 350 men, and one of 28 guns, and 250 men. If we had had the good luck to join the Briſtol, it would have crowned all.

'Captain Boles being on board the Buckingham, I gave him directions to go down and ſuperintend the lower deck, which he performed with great alacrity.

'As we have been ſo greatly damaged in our maſts, yards, ſails and rigging, particularly our maſts, I thought proper to ſend the Carpenter of the Buckingham, as he can better give you an account by word of mouth, of what fiſhes we ſhall want, than many words of my writing.

'Before I conclude, I cannot help repreſenting to you the inhuman, ungenerous and barbarous behaviour of the French during the action. No raſcally Piccaroon, or pirate, could have fired worſe ſtuff into us than they did, ſuch as ſquare bits of iron, old ruſty nails, and, in ſhort, every thing that could tend to the deſtruction of men; a ſpecimen of which, pleaſe God, I ſhall produce to you upon my arrival.

'I ſend you incloſed a liſt of the ſlain and wounded.'

An account of the number of officers, ſeamen, and marines, killed and wounded on board his Majeſty's ſhip Buckingham, Capt. Richard Tyrrell, Commander, in an engagement with three French men of war, viz. the Floriſſant of 74 guns, and two frigates, one of 38, and the other of 28 guns, the 3d day of November 1758.

	Killed.	Much wounded.	Slightly wounded.	Died of their wounds.
Officers,	1	3	—	—
Midſhipmen,	—	—	2	1
Seamen,	5	9	26	1
Marines,	1	3	3	—

N. B. The Officer killed was,
Mr. George Marſhall, Firſt Lieutenant; and
The Officers wounded, were,
Capt. Tyrrell.
Mr. Matthew Winterborne, Maſter; and
Mr. Harris, Lieutenant of marines.

[*Thus far the London Gazette.*]

Advices by a Mail from Holland.

Vienna, Jan. 6. We are continually ſending into Bohemia, recruits, horſes, and military ſtores. It is thought our troops will not continue long in winter quarters; but that before the end of the month they will advance nearer to the Pruſſians, in order to prevent the ſtroke which it's ſaid the latter are meditating in Bohemia.

Dreſden, Jan. 6. The Auſtrian Light Troops continue to appear in our neighbourhood, particularly at Schandau, Stolpen, and other places on the right of the Elbe. Their huſſars venture to come as far as our Glacis, which keeps the Pruſſian Piquets conſtantly in alarm. However, our Governor is little apprehenſive of being ſurpriſed, as he is always upon his guard; and more eſpecially at this time, as the Auſtrian priſoners here, which are ſaid to exceed 4000, the Officers belonging to which have the liberty of walking about the City. The Members of the Regency of Leipſic, and the Merchants of that City who were put under Arreſt lately, having addreſs'd themſelves immediately to the King of Pruſſia, have been releaſed, and are endeavouring to get an abatement of the 250,000 crowns which they had engaged to furniſh.

According to ſome private advices from Bohemia, the Court of Vienna had ſent orders thither, by virtue of which ſeveral Regiments of Troops were to march directly into Hungary. Theſe advices add, that the motive for the march of theſe troops was not publickly known.

Altena, Jan. 12. Some private advices from Sileſia import, that part of the garriſon of Breſlau is marched to reinforce the corps commanded by the Baron de la Mothe-Fouquet, in order to enable that General to perform ſome important ſtroke againſt the Auſtrians. If we could abſolutely rely upon theſe letters, the Pruſſian troops have already ſeized upon the important poſts of Troppau and Jagerndorff.

Franckfort, Jan. 11. The French troops here are ſo numerous, that there are no houſes exempt from lodging both officers and ſoldiers, except the houſes of the Miniſters, thoſe of the members of the Regency, Eccleſiaſticks, and Schoolmaſters. The expence that the town is obliged to be at, in order to ſupply theſe troops with fire, candles, ſalt, and other neceſſaries, amounts to upwards of 4000 florins per day, which is ſo much the more burthenſome, as we are ignorant how long theſe gueſts will ſtay with us. By order of the Prince de Soubiſe, an exact account has been taken of all the arms in our arſenals, and of the cannon upon the ramparts; a copy of which is given to the Magiſtracy. Orders are likewiſe given, that inſtead of the two ſmall pieces of cannon that uſed to ſtand before the main guard, there ſhall be eight for the future, in order to keep the inhabitants to their duty.

Bruſſels, Jan. 14. The Governor of Dunkirk went Yeſterday to Sluys, to regulate the exchange of French and Engliſh priſoners, in conjunction with an Engliſh officer commiſſioned for that purpoſe.

Paris, Jan. 12. A veſſel belonging to the Eaſt India Company is returned to Breſt from the Iſland of Goree, whither ſhe eſcorted two veſſels laden with proviſions and military ſtores. As this iſland is the key of Senegal, its preſervation is of great importance to us for the Negroe-trade. We hope that by means of this ſupply it will be able to hold out againſt the ſquadron which is ſailed from Britain to reduce it. A conſpiracy againſt the Field Officers in the iſland was diſcovered a little before the arrival of theſe ſhips, and three of the ringleaders put to death.

M. de Bougainville, lately arrived from Quebeck, ſailed from thence the 12th of November on board a ſmall veſſel called the Victory, with 30 men on board, and had like to have been loſt on the ice in the River St. Laurence. Moſt of the ſailors being overcome with ſickneſs and fatigue, were ſet on ſhore at the mouth of that River, only ſix remaining on board with M. de Bougainville, and one of theſe died in the paſſage. M. de Bougainville has given the Miniſtry an exact account of the State of affairs in Canada when he left that country, where he is to return with freſh inſtructions to Meſſ. de Vaudreuil and de Montcalm. The latter has retaken Fort Frontenac, which the Engliſh abandoned after deſtroying the artillery. Our troops in that country are in very good condition, and in no want of corn, the laſt harveſt being a very plentiful one; but they are in need of ſome other things, which will be ſent from hence the firſt opportunity.

Hague, Jan. 17. Her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Governante wrote a letter to the States General a few days before her death, to deſire them to honour with their approbation the marriage of the Princeſs Caroline with the Prince of Naſſau-Weilbourg.

LONDON.

Her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of Orange dictated, the very day ſhe died, to M. de Larry, a very long letter to her father the King of Great Britain, and ſigned it with her own hand. Baron Waſſenaer Lord of Catwyk; and the Preſident of the Court of Holland, are by her will join with the Duke of Brunſwick Wolfenbuttle as Adminiſtrators of the eſtates of the Houſe of Orange.

The tutelage with regard to the Statholderſhip of the ſeveral Provinces of the Union is conferred by her will on the following perſons: For the Province of Guelders, on Baron Schimmelpenning vander Oyen; for the South quarter of Holland, Baron Waſſenaer, Lord of Catwyk; and for the Northern quarter, Mr. Abbekerk Crap, Burgomaſter of the town of Hoorn; for Zealand, Baron Borſſele; for the Province of Utrecht, Baron Ablainge, Lord of Gieſſenbourg; for Friſeland, M. Burmania, Burgomaſter of the town of Dockum; for the Province of Over-Yſſel, Baron Heyde, Lord of Otmaſſum; and for that of Groningen, M. Iddekinge.

Yeſterday an Addreſs was preſented to the King by each Houſe of Parliament, humbly to condole with his Majeſty on the death of that moſt excellent Princeſs his Majeſty's daughter the Princeſs of Orange.

Some letters from Italy bring an account, that the King of Sardinia had given expreſs orders to his reſpective officers to have their regiments complete by the beginning of March.

Letters from Liſbon ſay, that four of the Members of the ſociety of Jeſuits had been arreſted; that all their Colleges in that city were inveſted by troops, in order to cut off from thoſe Fathers all manner of acceſs and communication with one another; and that no perſon was ſuffered to go out of the kingdom without a formal paſſport from the Court.

Thurſday the Court of Directors of the South-Sea Company elected the following Gentlemen to be Chiefs of their ſeveral Transfer-Offices, viz.

Mr. Bull, Chief of the New Annuities and Capital Stock.

Mr. Anderſon, Chief of the Old Annuities.

And Mr. Pitt, of the Annuities of the year 1751.

Yeſterday was held a Court of Common Council at Guildhall, when it was agreed to petition the Parliament for farther aſſiſtance towards repairing London Bridge; after which the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor gave an elegant entertainment to the Aldermen and their Ladies at the Manſion-houſe.

Thursday, January 25.

COUNTRY-NEWS.

Newcaſtle, Jan. 20. On Saturday night laſt, about nine o'clock, a moſt terrible fire broke out in the Back Buildings at the Globe Inn, in Cockermouth, which burned furiouſly for about three hours, the wind blowing very high; but through the indefatigableneſs of the town's people it was prevented from ſpreading to the front, or other buildings. Happily, no perſon was hurt by the flames, though ſeveral were in the greateſt danger.

Laſt week Meſſ. Walker and Wilkinſon killed in South Shields, two oxen, the quarters of the one weighing 80 ſtone and two pounds, and of the other, 76 ſtone, and 12 pounds, fed by the Right Hon. the Lord Ravenſworth at Eſſlington, in Northumberland. They had 42 ſtone, and one pound of tallow, which is probably the greateſt quantity of tallow known to be taken from any two cattle of ſo ſmall a weight in England.

Briſtol, Jan. 20. Tueſday laſt, between five and ſix in the evening, as Thomas Davies, jun. Butcher, was coming down the road near Mr. Coſins's at Ireland, he was ſtopt by a man who demanded his money, which Davies refuſing, a ſcuffle enſued, wherein he had the good luck to throw the fellow down; but, as he was about to ſecure him, the highwayman's companion ſtept up from behind a hedge to Davies, ſaying, *Pray be civil, and give what you have got quietly*, and immediately knocked him down, upon which the fellow who firſt aſſaulted, ruſhed on Davies and held him down, while the other picked his pockets of eight guineas and a ſixpence. The villains afterwards uſed him extremely ill, and cut him in ſeveral places with a ruſty cutlaſs. The Mayor and Aldermen of this city have promiſed a reward of twenty pounds, to be paid on the conviction of each of the offenders.

Birmingham, Jan 22. On Monday laſt at the meeting of the Deputy-Lieutenants for the militia of this county, to atteſt and inroll the volunteers who had before offered themſelves for this town, more than forty above the number wanted, appeared, from whom 106 were taken, who all accepted the ſervice with the greateſt chearfulneſs, and were inrolled accordingly.

On Friday laſt, which was the 14th day, George Gueſt, who had undertaken to walk 1000 miles in 28 days, had walked 490 miles. He is perfectly well, and it is thought he will perform the whole in the time.

LONDON.

They write from Caſſel, that by the arrival of a great many couriers, and frequent conferences held there, between the Princes of Yſemberg and Anhalt Bernburg, and by the motion of the Heſſian troops, it is conjectured that ſome affairs of great importance will ſoon be put into execution. And letters from Frankfort of the 12th inſt. import, that Prince Soubiſe went the 8th inſt. to inſpect the entrenchments making at Marpurg, Gieſſen, and other places in that neighbourhood; and that ſeveral hundred Heſſian peaſants were compelled daily to work on thoſe works, which are carried on with the utmoſt vigour.

His Majeſty's ſhips Portland, Flamborough, and Diligence, with the trade under their convoy for Portugal and the Straits, are ſailed from Plymouth.

The Somerſet of 70 guns, and two other ſhips of the line, are ordered for North America, and will ſail ſoon.

Laſt Sunday ſailed from Portſmouth his Majeſty's ſhips Mermaid and Succeſs, with the trade to South Carolina.

The Rev. Mr. Wheatly is choſen Rhetoric Profeſſor of Gretham College, in the room of Dr. John Ward, deceaſed.

Friday, January 26.

Paris, Jan. 9.

WHatever may be the iſſue of the preſent war, France is at leaſt firmly reſolved never more to conſent to the demolition of Dunkirk. Some General officers are gone to viſit the coaſts of Normandy, where there is a talk of aſſembling an army in the ſpring.

LONDON.

We hear that a new Convention between his Majeſty and the King of Pruſſia was concluded and ſigned at London on the 7th of laſt month.

And that a new Treaty between his Majeſty and the Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel, was concluded and ſigned at London laſt Friday.

Letters from Duſſeldorp aſſure us, that the Elector Palatine and the Elector of Mentz had both declared their intentions of embracing the part of a neutrality.

They write from different parts of Germany, that the King of Pruſſia has 150,000 men now ready to take the field.

Laſt week a veſſel was taken on her return from Holland, by a Cuſtom-houſe ſloop, on board of which, it is ſaid, were five perſons impeached of acts of piracy.

The Spy ſloop of war, which was ſome time ago diſpatched with inſtructions for Commodore Moore in the Weſt-Indies, it is ſaid, is returned, with an account that he had inveſted the Iſland of Guardaloupe.

On Wedneſday came on, at Chriſt's Hoſpital, the Election of a Surgeon to that Charity, in the room of Mr. Wall, who had reſigned; when Mr. Ingram, Surgeon and Man-Midwife, was elected. The Numbers were as follow:

For Mr. Ingram,	—	—	45
Mr. Hewitt,	—	—	31
Mr. Mariſſal,	—	—	20
Mr. Spray,	—	—	15
Mr. Roberts,	—	—	5

Yeſterday three men, belonging to a Pirate Cutter, one of whom was chief mate, were brought from Kent, and committed to the Marſhalſea priſon, being charged on oath with felony and robbery on the high ſeas, in taking and carrying away Merchants goods from neutral ſhips. The Commander is in cuſtody.

Promotions in the Army.

The King has been pleaſed to appoint John Kellit, Eſq; to be Major; Paravicin Mawhood, Eſq; to be Captain; Frederick Evely, to be Lieutenant, and Miles Stevely, Eſq; to be Cornet in the Royal regiment of horſe guards.

Edward Milbanke to be Major of Sir Charles Howard's regiment of dragoon guards.

William Jackſon, Gent. to be Lieutenant in the 31ſt regiment of foot.

George Sinclair, Gent. to be Lieutenant in the 2d battalion of the 42d or Royal Highland regiment of foot.

Mungo Campbell, Eſq; to be Captain to a company to be added to the 1ſt Highland battalion, or 77th regiment: Charles Robertſon, Gent. to be Lieutenant: John M'Innes, Gent. to be Lieutenant: and Alexander Campbell, Gent. to be Enſign in the ſaid regiment.

John Laulhe, Eſq; is appointed Captain in the 55th regiment (late Lord Howe's) in the room of Capt. Bredin, who reſigns. John Luke, Gent. to be Lieutenant, in the room of Lieut. Laulhe; and —— Babington, Gent. Enſign, in the room of Enſign Luke.

Robert Myric, Eſq; to be Captain in the 49th regiment commanded by Colonel Walſh, in the room of Capt. Newton; and Henry John Forſar, Gent. to be Lieutenant, in the room of Lieut. Myric.

David Home, Esq; to be Captain of a troop in the royal North British regiment of dragoons, in the room of Major Hepburne; Cornet John Mitchell to be Lieutenant, in the room of Lieut. Home; and *Cornet en Second* John Douglas to be Cornet, in the room of Cornet Mitchell.

His Excellency Major-Gen. Amherst has been pleased to appoint Ensign Richard Coytmore to succeed Lieutenant Shrubsole; and Mr. Alexander Miln, to succeed Ensign Coytmore.

Edward Ricard, Gent. to be Deputy Commissary of the Musters of all his Majesty's forces in the islands of Jersey and Guernsey.

PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. Francis Drake, M.A. of Balliol College, Oxford, and Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Earl of Guildford, to the Vicarage of Seaton and the Chapel of Beer, Devonshire, and to the Vicarage of Up-Lyme, in the same county.

The Rev. Mr. William Thompson, to the Rectory of Harleston, Northamptonshire.

Mr. Wm Russel is chosen Secretary to the Turky Company, in the room of John Edwards, Esq; deceased.

BIRTH.

Mrs. Borret, wife of Mr. Borrett, Grocer and Tallow-chandler, of Buntingford in Hertfordshire, was safely delivered of three sons, who were christened by the names of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob; the eldest is since dead, but the other two are likely to live.

MARRIAGES.

Mr. John Godfrey Klotz, Merchant of this city to Miss Hannah Adcock, of King-street.

Mr. Shove, Stationer in Holborn, to Miss Swift of Chancery-lane.

14. Mr. Henry Price, Linen-draper upon Tower-Hill, to Miss Sally Warford, of Camberwell.

15. Mr. Thomas Sibthorpe, Attorney at law, in Fetter-Lane, to Miss Sally Norton, sister to Mr. Norton, Jeweller, in Johnson's-Court, Fleet street.

16. The Rev. Mr. Smart, Prebendary of Litchfield, to Miss Mary Nelme, of Bradley near Wotton under Edge, Gloucestershire.

18. Capt. Tho. Scarth, of Whitby in Yorkshire, to Miss Peggy Lane, of Wapping.

Mr. Thomas Hicklin, of Bread-street, Silkman, to Miss Colcutt, of Plaistow.

19. Mr. Giles Deacon, of Moscovy-Court, Tower-Hill, to Miss Polly Cookson, of Eastcheap.

20. The Rev. Mr. Thomas Franklin, late Greek Professor at the University of Cambridge, and Vicar of Ware and Thundridge, Hertford, shire, to Miss Venables, daughter of Mr. Venables, Wine merchant.

21. Mr. Stephen Blackwell, of Stoke Newington, to Miss Kitty Sexton, of Bucklersbury.

DEATHS.

Capt. Rand, Commander of the Earl of Halifax packet, two days before she sailed from New York.

Mr. Edward Presgrave, Grasier, at Bourn in Lincolnshire.

Mrs. Waldron, only sister of the late Sir John Norris.

Mrs. Mary Burgis, relict of James Burgis, of Cattle Carey in Somersetshire.

Dec. 24. Katherine Mac Kenzie, at the seat of Sir Harry Munro, at Fowles-Castle, in Rossshire, in the 118th year of her age; she had been a servant in that family 103 years; and was able to walk a mile with ease a few days before her death.

9. The Rev. John Lawson, D. D. Senior Fellow and Librarian of Trinity College, Dublin.

13. Francis Tredeagle, Esq; of Lincoln's-Inn Fields.

15. The Rev. Mr. Ralph Bishop, Vicar of St. Warburg, in Hoo, and one of the Minor Canons of Rochester.

16. The Rev. Mr. Wm Carey, M.A. and Chancellor of the diocese of Bristol, which is in the gift of the Right Rev. Dr. Yonge, Lord Bishop of Bristol.

16. Mr. Withers, Bookseller, in Fleet-street.

17. Mr. Samuel Barnard, a Timber Merchant in Shad Thames.

Mr. Jeremiah Curteis, Attorney at Wye, Kent.

Mr. Crudge, many years belonging to Covent-garden Theatre.

Miss Pearse, niece to the Bishop of Rochester.

18. Mr. Major Nourse, Vicar of Higham in the county of Kent, late one of the fellows of St. John's College, Cambridge. He was eldest son of Dr. Nourse, of Droxford in Hants, who was Chaplain to Queen Anne.

20. Sir Thomas Drury, Bart. of Overston, in Northamptonshire.

Mr. Myonett, aged 92, at his son's-in-law, Mr. Hewlet, in Gravel-lane, Houndsditch. He was a French Gentleman, came over with the late King William, and is said to have died rich.

21. Mr. Samuel Vincent, aged 73, one of the oldest Commanders in the Guinea trade.

22. Arthur Trevor, Esq; at Knightsbridge.

Mr. Henry Freeman, a noted preacher among the Quakers for about 60 years, aged 79.

Mr. Cook, Attorney at Law, in Princes-street, near the Mansion-house.

The Lady of the Right Rev. the Lord Archbishop of York, aged 75 years.

23. Mr. Star, Attorney, in Bishopsgate-street.

From the MONITOR, *Jan.* 20.

NEVER did this nation give more convincing proofs of their zeal than in the present war. The greatest sums have been demanded; and our enemies are confounded to hear that the subscriptions come but little short of double the money wanted to carry on this just and necessary war. Every one, upon the faith and confidence in a good Minister, being desirous to convince the enemies of Britain, that the ancient spirit of the nation is renewed: which is to prefer our country to every other consideration.

Such a spirit diffused over all ranks and degrees in the nation cannot fail of its due influence. It strengthens the hands of government. It carries terror amongst our enemies. It infuses courage and obedience to authority into the officers of our fleets and armies.

It suffers no faction to skreen delinquents; and it bears down all contention; but such, as is discovered amongst the virtuous and brave, who shall more readily, and more effectually, do the will of their Sovereign, for the interest of their country....

The present administration forms designs worthy of the British Arms, and not for private emolument; nor to gratify the desires of a Commander in Chief. And we have the pleasure to see the good effects of these measures, in a ready compliance to the Royal Command, paid by the Conqueror of Louisbourg: who was so far from excusing himself from the nomination to so hazardous a service, in that distant and intemperate climate, and against the strongest fortress of the enemy, upon any pretence whatsoever, that he waved his privilege as a Lord of the Admiralty and Member of Parliament; and preferred that Commission, which exposed him to the greatest dangers, in the cause of his King and Country, to every other consideration: being thoroughly convinced that every one, who holds a Commission in the pay of his Country, ought either to throw it up, or to undertake the service, upon which he shall be sent. A principle, which should be well attended to, both in our Navy and Army; or it might not be impossible to point out many Officers, that would be able to find plausible excuses for staying at home, when the affairs of the nation required their actual service in distant climes.

But it is with the greatest pleasure every well-wisher of his country hears, that there, at present, reigns such an emulation amongst our Officers for distressing our enemies, that they seek the most dangerous commands.

The heir apparent to a Coronet, an honourable Gentleman, whose fortune and noble relatives have blest him with every pleasure this world can afford, (except his being in actual service against the enemy of his country's peace and commerce;) invites his fellow-subjects, in rank and fortune, to leave the places of their indulgence and ease, at this time, when their country stands in need of good and faithful Officers to fight her battles; and voluntarily offers himself to seek the enemy in their American fortifications.

Such an Officer, as this, raises the credit of that courage, for which our ancestors were so famous throughout the earth; and gives us great expectations from an army with so distinguished a character at their head.

From this time we may date the restoration of that courage, which conquered France, and for many ages was the admiration, as well as terror of the rest of Europe.

When neither dignities nor honours; neither fortune nor family-love, are able to dissuade the gallant lovers of their country from exposing their liberty and lives in her cause, we need no longer dread the want of able and willing Commanders to face the enemy, wherever they are to be found; nor have the disagreeable task to enquire into the motives for any one's refusing, or desiring to be excused from such service; as they, who manage for the national interest, shall think proper to charge him with; whose punishment, ought to disable him from holding any future commission under that government; to which he is not ready to submit in such commands, as are necessary for her support and safety.

POSTSCRIPT.

Advices by a Mail from Holland *and another from* Flanders.

Zittau, Dec. 30.

GENERAL Beck arrived here yesterday from visiting the posts in the neighbourhood of Seidenberg: our Magistrates went to pay him the ordinary compliments. This day he sent an officer and a trumpet to Bautzen and Loubau, to see the Prussian officers taken prisoners at the affair of Hochkirchen, which were left there, either sick or wounded, and signified to them, that they might return into Brandenbourg and Silesia upon their parole till they be exchanged. Many Austrian officers pass thro' here, who were prisoners, and are returning upon their parole of honour, or were exchanged. Every thing is very quiet in our cantons from the Prussians.

Prince Maurice of Anhalt Dessau, taken prisoner at the battle of Hochkirchen, set out from Bautzen to Breslau upon his parole. Major General Geist is still at Bautzen, and is out of danger. The levies which the Prussians are making in Saxony, and part of Lusatia force many young fellows to retire into Bohemia, where the Saxon officers enlist them to recruit their regiments.

Versailles, Jan. 13. The King has nominated the Marquis de Montcalm, Major General and Commander of our troops in Canada, Lieutenant General of his armies, as a recompence for his services.

Paris, Jan. 12. His Majesty has assigned to Marshal d'Etrees the apartments occupied by Cardinal de Bernis.

The Aſſize of Bread ſet forth by order of the Lord Mayor on Tueſday laſt, and which took place on Thurſday.

WHEATEN.	Weight. l. oz. d.	Price s. d.
Penny loaf, or two halfpenny ditto	0 12 5	0 1
Twopenny loaf	1 11 2	0 2
Threepenny loaf	2 8 11	0 3
Peck loaf	17 6 0	1 8½
Half peck loaf	8 11 0	0 10½
Quartern loaf	4 5 8	0 5
HOUSHOLD.		
Penny loaf, or two halfpenny ditto	1 1 15	0 1
Twopenny loaf	2 3 14	0 2
Threepeny loaf	3 5 13	0 3
Peck loaf	17 6 0	1 3½
Half peck loaf	8 11 0	0 7½
Quartern loaf	4 5 8	0 3½

Note, 16 drams an ounce, and 16 ounces one pound.

The Wheaten bread is to be marked on the top with WH. and the Houſhold with an H. under the penalty of twenty ſhillings.

CHRISTENINGS *and* BURIALS.

Chriſtened		Buried	
Males	125	Males	181
Females	130	Females	168
In all	255	In all	349

Increaſed in the burials this week 2.

Diſeaſes and Caſualties.

Aged 25. Conſumption 63. Convulſions 102. Dropſy 11. Fever 50. Meaſles 11. Small-pox 24. Stilborn 9. Teeth 15. Lunatic 1.

Drowned 1.

PRICE of STOCKS.

Bank Stock, 116 5-8ths a 7-8ths. India Stock, 133 1-half. South-Sea Stock, Book ſhut. Ditto Old Annuities, 89 7-8ths a 90. Ditto New Annuities, Books ſhut. Three per Cent. Bank reduced, 89 1-half a 5-8ths. Ditto conſol. Books ſhut. Ditto 1726, Books ſhut. Ditto 1751, 88 1-half. Ditto India Annuities, 88 1-half. Three 1-half Bank Annuities, 1756, Books ſhut. Three per Cent. ditto 1757, Books ſhut. Three 1-half per Cent. 1758, Books ſhut. Bank Circulation, 1l. 17s. 6d. Prem. India Bonds, 10s. a 11s. Prem. Life Annuities, no price. Navy and Victualling Bills, 2 3-4ths diſc.

BANKRUPTS.

Benjamin Beckett, of Hindon, Wilts, Baker.
James Fiſher, of Liverpoole, Merchant.
Sir Thomas Reynell, Bart. of St. George, Hanover-ſquare, Broker.
Francis Fowler, of Mile End Green, Middleſex, Mariner.
Wm Rowland, of the Old Jewry, London, Warehouſeman.
Edward Robinſon, of Thames-ſtreet, London, Slopſeller.
Penyſton Marſhal, of Lime-ſtreet-ſquare, London, Merch.
James Appleton, of Liverpool, Merchant.
George Laidler, of London, Merchant.
John Ecken, of Kingſton upon Hull, Grocer.
George Strutton, of St. Ann Weſtminſter, Carpenter.
William Mixſon, of King's Lynn, Norfolk, Merchant.
Thomas Avard, of the Cliffe near Lewes, in the County Suſſex, Diſtiller.
Richard Ford, of Coalbrook Dale, in the county of Salop, Iron Maſter, and Grocer.
Thomas Francis, of Colcheſter, Peruke-maker.
Thomas Lynch, of Liverpool, Woollen-draper.
Patrick Dowdall, of Liverpool, Woollen-draper.
Joſeph Sill, Thomas Bridges, and Roger Blount, of Kingſton upon Hull, Merchants.

This Day is publiſhed, Price 21. 6d. *bound,*
In a Neat *POCKET VOLUME,*
Being a proper Preſent for thoſe who are intended for Trade and Buſineſs, and an uſeful Aſſiſtant for Perſons of every Station of Life,

TABLES of WEIGHTS and PRICES,
On a NEW PLAN;

By which the Value of any Quantity of Goods, ſold by Avoirdupois Weight, from a ſingle Pound to five Tuns, and from two Shillings to ten Pounds ten Shillings per Hundred, may be known without the Labour of Multiplying or Dividing.

Particularly uſeful to Dealers in Hops, Wool, Hay, Cheeſe, Grocery, and other Commodities.

By J. ELMER, of Farnham, Surry.

Printed for the *Author*; and ſold by *J. Newbery*, in *St. Paul's Church Yard.*

*** Theſe Tables having been uſed by ſome of the principal Dealers (not only in this neighbourhood, but at Weyhill Fair) for the ſale of Hops and other Commodities, and found very uſeful. We have prevailed on Mr. *ELMER* to make them public; who has corrected the Books from the Preſs, and left them for Sale in the Hands of *Mr. Newbery*, in *St. Paul's Church-Yard, London.*

C. Vernon, Edward Beaver, George Mill, John Manwaring, Robert Manwaring, Thomas Baker, Jacob Lee, William Hay, Andrew Briſtow, James Finden, Robert Trimmer.

Farnham, Jan. 2, 1758.

This Day is publiſhed,
In a Folio Volume, printed on a fine Royal Paper (Price 10s. 6d.)

NEW PRINCIPLES of GEOGRAPHY and NAVIGATION. In Two Parts.

Part I. Containing the Theory of the True Figure and Dimenſions of the Earth, deduced from actual Menſuration, and applied to a juſt Conſtruction of Maps and Charts for Land and Sea Uſe. The whole exemplified in a new Geographical Chart for *Europe*, and a large Sea Chart to ſeventy Degrees of Latitude. Both which are adapted to the ſpheroidal Figure of the Earth, and the Degrees in each are divided into Minutes, with a Solution of all the Caſes of Sailing on this new Elliptic Chart.

Part II. Containing a Table of Meridional Parts, calculated for the Spheroid to every Minute of Latitude, from the Meaſure of a Degree at the Equator, by Don *GEORGE JUAN* and Don *ANTOINE DE ULLOA*, with a Solution of the ſeveral Caſes of ſailing by it. Alſo new Aſtronomical Principles of Navigation, and an improved mechanical Theory of Working a Ship, with a Table of the Sun's Declination and Place in the Ecliptic.

By *BENJAMIN MARTIN.*

Printed for the AUTHOR, and ſold at his Houſe near *Crane-court, Fleetſtreet*; and by *J. Newbery*, at the *Bible* and *Sun*, in *St. Paul's Church-yard.*

In the above Treatiſe, the Principles on which the common Theory of Geography and Navigation depends, are ſhewn to be not only falſe and erroneous, but that all our Maps and Charts are ſenſibly affected by thoſe Errors; this is particularly illuſtrated in a Map of Great Britain, as it lies on the Surface of a Sphere and Spheroid, each ten feet in Diameter. Alſo, by a large Geographical Chart 20 inches by 16, of all the Coaſts, Seaports, Cities, and Trading Towns in Europe. And in reſpect to Navigation, the Errors of *Mercator's*, and every other common method of Sailing, are particularly pointed out; at the ſame time it is ſhewn, that all the Caſes of Navigation are ſolvable, not only with the utmoſt Truth and Preciſion, but with the greateſt Eaſe, by this new Chart, and Tables of Meridional Parts.

A new *Marine Protractor*, by which the Ship's Courſe is drawn to a Minute of a Degree, is ſold by the Author.

N. B. Thoſe Gentlemen who buy the Book, may have ſeparate Sets of Charts at 1s. 6d. each.

This Day is publiſhed,
Price 4s *bound in Calf*, or 5s 6d *with the Maps coloured,*
(Being a proper Chriſtmas-Box, *or* New Year's Gift *for young Gentlemen and Ladies)*

ATLAS MINIMUS, or, A new Sett of POCKET MAPS of the ſeveral Empires, Kingdoms, and States of the known World.

With Hiſtorical Extracts relative to each.

Drawn and Engraved by *J. GIBSON*, from the beſt Authorities. Reviſed, Corrected, and Improved, by *E. BOWEN*, Geographer to his Majeſty.

Tho' this Work, which contains a comprehenſive View of the ſeveral Parts of the Globe, with hiſtorical Extracts on each Map, was intended to give young Gentlemen and Ladies a general Idea of Geography, it may likewiſe be of ſervice to thoſe of more Years and Experience; ſince it is impoſſible for the Mind, however capacious, to remember preciſely all the Diviſions and Subdiviſions of the ſeveral States and Kingdoms in the World; and it will be the more acceptable, we may preſume, as no other Epitome of this kind has been offered to the Public that is ſo convenient for the Pocket, or which contains the many modern Diſcoveries with which this Science has been enriched.

Nothing need be ſaid in favour of this Study; almoſt every one is acquainted with its Uſefulneſs & Excellency, and ſees how eſſential it is towards forming the Character of the fine Gentleman and agreeable Companion.

Printed for *J. Newbery*, at the *Bible and Sun*, in *St. Paul's Church-yard.*

Where may be had, by thoſe who would make the moſt of their Time, and whilſt they are at play acquire an uſeful Branch of Knowledge,

A Set of *Geographical* CARDS,

Containing MAPS of all the *Empires*, *Kingdoms*, and *States* in the World; and yet ſo contrived as to be played with as other Cards are. Price 6s. a Pack.

Dr. JAMES's *POWDER*,
For *FEVERS*, and other *inflammatory diſorders.*
Publiſhed by virtue of his Majeſty's Royal Letters Patent,

WILL remove (as has been experienced in many thouſand caſes) any continual acute Fever in a few hours, tho' attended with convulſions, light-headedneſs, and the worſt ſymptoms; but if taken in the beginning of a fever, one doſe is generally ſufficient to perform a cure *.

It is likewiſe a moſt effectual remedy for all internal inflammations, pleuriſies, quinſies, acute rheumatiſms, and the lowneſs of ſpirits, and uneaſineſſes proceeding from ſlow and latent fevers, which are generally miſtaken for vapours and hyſterics. It is extremely effectual in the *Small Pox*, *Meaſles*, and *St. Anthony's Fire*; and a ſingle doſe remarkably ſtops the progreſs of a cold, and certainly prevents the ill conſequences ariſing from that very common diſorder, the ſource of almoſt all diſtempers.

This Powder (which is a very ſafe and pleaſant Medicine to take) is ſold only by J. Newbery, at the Bible and Sun in St. Paul's church-yard, over againſt the North Door of the Church, London; and by Mrs. Smart at Mr. M'Mahon's in Caple-ſtreet, Dublin, at 2s. 6d. a Paper, containing four doſes, with good allowance to thoſe who buy it for charitable uſes, or to ſell again.

* See a diſſertation on Fevers, and other inflammatory diſtempers ſold at the places above mentioned Price 6d.

PRICE of GRAIN at the following MARKETS, viz.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Beans	Peaſe	Rye
London,	22s to 30s	12s to 17s	11s to 14s	14s to 18s	17s to 23s	14s to 15s
Oxford,	7l 10s to 9l 10s	16s to 19s 6d	13s 6d to 16s	20s to 32s	24s to 28s	
Abingdon,	8l to 11l load	16s to 19s 6d	12s to 14s 6d	20s to 31s 6d	26s to 30s 6d	
Farnham,	8l 5s to 10l	27s to 30s	18s to 20s	36s to 40s	39s to 40s	
Baſingſtoke,	7l 5s to 8l 10s	15s to 20s	14s to 15s	26s to 34s	37s to 39s	
Henley,	7l 10s to 9l	18s to 23s	14s to 16s	26s to 32s	29s to 31s	
Reading,	7l 5s to 9l 2s 6d	14s to 22s 6d	15s to 19s	27s to 33s	26s to 30s	
Warminſter,	34s to 48s quar.	21s to 24s	19s to 24s	34s to 40s	40s to 46s	
Deviſes,	34s to 46s	21s to 25s	16s to 20s	32s to 42s	30s to 46s	
Gloceſter,	4s to 4s 9d buſh	2s to 2s 3d	1s 10d to 2s 2d	2s 9d to 4s		
Birmingham,	3s 6d to 4s	2s 3d to 2s 6d	1s 3d to 1s 6d	2s 10d to 3s 2d	2s 10d to 3s 4d	

LONDON, Printed for *R. Stevens*, at *Pope's-head*, next Door to the *Chapter Coffee-houſe*, in *Pater-noſter-Row*; where Advertiſements and Letters to the Author are taken in, and where all Perſons may be regularly ſerved with this Paper.